

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF NORTH CAROLINA
CHARLOTTE DIVISION
3:16-cv-152-RJC-DSC**

**ANGELINA TOMPKINS, on behalf of herself)
and her minor child, T.S.,)**

Plaintiff,)

v.)

**CHARLOTTE-MECKLENBURG SCHOOL)
SYSTEM, et al.,)**

Defendants.)

ORDER

THIS MATTER comes before the Court on Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, (Doc. No. 7), and supporting memoranda, (Doc. Nos. 8 and 12); Plaintiff’s Response in Opposition to Defendants’ Motion to Dismiss, (Doc. No. 11); and the Magistrate Judge’s Memorandum and Recommendation (“M&R”), (Doc. No. 18), recommending that this Court grant in part and deny in part Defendants’ motion. The parties have not filed objections to the M&R and the time for doing so has expired. Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(2).

I. BACKGROUND

No party has objected to the Magistrate Judge’s statement of the factual and procedural background of this case. Therefore, the Court adopts the facts as set forth in the M&R.

II. STANDARD OF REVIEW

A district court may assign dispositive pretrial matters, including motions to dismiss, to a magistrate judge for “proposed findings of fact and recommendations.” 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) & (B). The Federal Magistrate Act provides that a district court “shall make a de novo determination of those portions of the report or specified proposed findings or

recommendations to which objection is made.” Id. § 636(b)(1)(C); Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b)(3).

However, “when objections to strictly legal issues are raised and no factual issues are challenged, de novo review of the record may be dispensed with.” Orpiano v. Johnson, 687 F.2d 44, 47 (4th Cir. 1982). De novo review is also not required “when a party makes general or conclusory objections that do not direct the court to a specific error in the magistrate judge’s proposed findings and recommendations.” Id. Similarly, when no objection is filed, “a district court need not conduct a de novo review, but instead must ‘only satisfy itself that there is no clear error on the face of the record in order to accept the recommendation.’” Diamond v. Colonial Life & Acc. Ins. Co., 416 F.3d 310, 315 (4th Cir. 2005) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. 72, advisory committee note).

III. DISCUSSION


Under Rule 72(b) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, a district court judge shall make a de novo determination of any portion of an M&R to which specific written objection has been made. A party’s failure to make a timely objection is accepted as an agreement with the conclusions of the Magistrate Judge. See Thomas v. Arn, 474 U.S. 140, 149–50 (1985). No objection to the M&R having been filed, and the time for doing so having passed, the parties have waived their right to de novo review of any issue covered in the M&R. Nevertheless, this Court has conducted a full review of the M&R and other documents of record and, having done so, hereby finds that the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge is, in all respects, in accordance with the law and should be approved. Accordingly, the Court **ADOPTS** the recommendation of the Magistrate Judge as its own.

IV. CONCLUSION

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that:

1. The Magistrate Judge's M&R, (Doc. No. 18), is **ADOPTED**;
2. Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, (Doc. No. 7), is **GRANTED in part** and **DENIED in part**. Specifically, Plaintiff's claims pursuant to the North Carolina Persons with Disabilities Protection Act, N.C. Gen. Stat. § 168A-11(c) ("NCPDPA"), and the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act, 20 U.S.C. 1232(g) ("FERPA"); as well as Plaintiff's claims for Intentional and Negligent Infliction of Emotional Distress, Negligent Supervision and Training, and Punitive Damages are **DISMISSED with prejudice**. Defendants' motion is **DENIED** in all other respects without prejudice to Defendants' right to reassert their arguments as to immunity and service of process following the close of the extended deadline.

Signed: November 15, 2016


Robert J. Conrad, Jr.
United States District Judge

